WASHINGTON.

The Miamis of Ohio-Gov. Marcy and the New-York
Appointments—The New-York Assay Office—The
Capitel Extension, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY. Wednesday, May 8, 1953.

We are still overwhelmed with the squabbles of the Ohio
Sawbucks and Miamis, someone having succeeded, it is said,
in storming the forward wing of the commissions of all the
other recent Cincinnati appointees except that of Dr. other recent Cineinnail appointees except that of Dr. J. L. Vattier, who happens to be the brother-in-law of the Hon. gentleman who represents the Districtin Congress.
The charge against them is that they are members of the
Miami tribe—a strange one, indeed, to have weight in
such a case, when we remember that Dr. Vattier is himself the very head and front of that organization, which,
I apprehend, is the veriest bug-bear of the day. This
secrets or only was arranged to help or the day. This apprenent, is the veriest bug-bear of the day. This society, or club, was organized in 1850, originally as a social affair among the active Democrats of Cincinnati, with the design of bringing together, around whist and supper tables, the leaders of the two wings there, who e at swords-points. It not only succeeded in production harmony among them, but ended in the originating sing harmony among them, but ended in the originating a ticket for 1851, which they were smart enough to push through their Conventions, one and all—its main feature being the fact that no foreign-born citizen was upon it. This exclusion of foreigners, whether designed or accidental, gavedeep offense to the German Democrats of Hamilton County, and resulted in the defeat of the ticket at the succeeding election there, whereupon nination and recrimination arose, the Miamis de scing the bolters under the title of Sawbucks, and the latter retaliating with the charge that they would follow no leaders secretly banded together in a Native follow no leaders secretly banded together in a Native American organization. Ambitious gentlemen have used both sides of this squabble for a hobby, until it really threatens to divide the Harmonious throughout Southern and Eastern Ohio into two nearly equal and very bitter factions. President Pierce is evidently doing his best to settle this trouble with a judicious use of sugar plums. So far, however, the more he gives to them the more they clamor—as though impressed with the belief that the fellow among them who quarrels the

the belief that the fellow among them who quarrels the hardest, will be sure to get the fattest office.

By the by, Mr. Disney aspired to the French Mission not long since, though his friends deny the soft impeachment. He could have had a Chargeship-beyond a doubt, but it is said that he indignantly refused anything but France. Aut Casar, aut wihit.

For the benefit of those wanting Surveyor-General-

ships, I have to say that all such places have already been filled with Democratic incumbents, except that of Oregon. It has been determined to leave the last Ad-

ministration's appointee alone there.

I have reason to believe that yesterday Gov. Marcy was voted down in two or three New-York cases In the case of the Rome Post-Office and one or two others. though as regards the general distribution of the offices in Interior New-York his advice prevailed very gen-

Mr. Dickey, the new Postmaster of Buffalo, left Washlugton yesterday morning, satisfied that he had been beat-en; while Mr. W. L. G. Smith remained, feeling assured that the Collectorship at Buffalo could not tail to fall to his lot. He too left this morning, bearing the appointment of his Barnburner opponent, Mr. Hudson, with Christian resignation and cheerfulness. The defeat of Smith, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, As it Is," by a Barnburner like Mr. Hudson, shows conclusively that the Administration have entirely ignored the Slavery question in the matter of the distribution of their patron-

An amusing scene occurred between Secretary
Guthrie and the Committee or Deputation who came
here very recently to look after the matters of the NewYork Assay Office, nominally under the authority of the
New-York Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce. The old man took it into his head that they were auxious to kill two birds with one stone. To smuggle a "suite" of their own friends into the offices connected with the new establishment, under the imposing countenance of the Chamber of Commerce's recommenda-tion. So, as they asked him how he designed disposing first of this and then of that place in the new Assay this and then of that place in the new Assay he answered with great vim, that New York was to have as little increase of Government places in this connection, as possible; having already placed its superintendency in the hands of the Superintendent of the Parent Mint, and made the Sub-Treasurer at New-York its Treasurer without very little or no additional compensation. And further, that he had ordered on the commissioned operatives from the Georgia and North Carolina Branch Mints, from whence he takes all who can be spared; on the ground that they understand their business better than green hands can, and are next to useless where they are. After this fashion he has spoiled the speculations of all gentlemen in New-York City who were licking their chops in anticipation of fat berths in your new Assay Office.

Judge Alfred Constable, of Maryland, has just b

Judge Alfred Constable, of Maryland, has just been offered the post of Solicitor of the Treasury, and will probably accept it. You will remember that it was refused by Judge Le Grand, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland. Judge Le Grand was an applicant for the office, which made it appear strange that he should subsequently refuse it. It is, however, said in Washington that the illness of Chief Justice Taney cause him to see the Chief Justiceship of the U. S. Supreme Court in the back ground. And, as a consequence, to undertake to stipulate that his acceptance of the Solicit-orship should not bar his claims for something better. To which condition the President demarred. upon, in high dudgeon, he refused the office he had just

previously asked. If Constable accepts, Jno. Magrader, Esq., of Maryland, will be his law clerk; the brother-in-law of Sec.
Dobbin, now temporarily filling the place, receiving a
fatter appointment, of course. Robert G. Scott, of
Richmond, is in Washington-unlucky Mr. Scott, of Present times. As fortunate as he was in bringing down Presidential aspirants, his good luck appears to have deserted him. He asked a foreign mission originally, but as yet has received nothing; the prospect being that there is nothing at hand which can by any possible chance be given to him.

Attorper, General, Cashing, among the prospect deserted him.

be given to him.

Attorney-General Cushing, among many questions, has before him one referred by the Secretary of War relative to the legality of the present contracts for furnishing the marble, and cutting and setting it in the construction of the extension of the Capitol. It is nothing more than the old song, which has been dinged into our cars here for a year past, until we are all heartily sick of it—the singers being to a man parties who are anxious by hook or by crook to get at least one nibble at the Treasury in connection with this building—disappointed bidders all of them.

They allege that because these jobs were let in a form different from that contemplated in the advertisement for the proposals, therefore the contracts should be annulled.

The history of these contracts is 'in few words, as follows: The Government advertised for proposals, con-templating that the marble should be furnished, cut and set in place by the same party. Great competition en-sued, and bids were received for this particular branch of the work differing as much as \$900,000 in their sums total. One firm—Rice & Beard, of Philadelphia—of-fered to take the contract, furnishing Stockbridge mar-ble, from a particular quarry, at a lower price than any one else offered, who proposed to furnish such material.

Another firm—Winters & Provost, of this city—bid
much lowest of all, offering to furnish Maryland marble.

The House and Senate Committees on Public Buildings, assisted by scientific and prastical referees, selected the marble offered by Rice & Beard as the most suitable, but there stood the lower bid of Winters & Provost in the way of contracting with R. & B. The architect referred the question to the Secretary of the Interior, who in turn asked advice from the two Committees of Congress. These last replied, advising him informally to separate the jobs, giving Beard & Rice the contract for furnishing the material, and Winters & Provost that for

furnishing the material, and Winters & Provost that for working it into the building. This was done, the aggregate cost under the two contracts to be less than the original bid of W. & P., which contemplated furnishing the inferior and cheaper material from this vicinity.

Above you have the question and whole case in a nutshell. But while Gen. Cushing is poring over the law questions involved, the work is necessarily delayed in various ways. But for the pother thus made this fourth or fifth time by these same parties, the whole lower story would have been completed by this time. If any technicalities are permitted to vitiate these contracts, Uncle Sam will be mulet in a very heavy bill of damages, which will be footed some day or other, with interest and prinwill be footed some day or other, with interest and principal, on huge imaginary losses; or lessons are not to be drawn from past experience.

WALTHAM.

RHODE ISLAND .- The Providence Journal of the 5th

e Philip Allen was vesterday morning elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March last. No other caudidate was nominated in the Grand Committee. This makes the entire delegation in Congress from this State Democratic. It is rather a singular fact, that of the four members, three were 'Algerines' in 1842, and helped to shoot down the people, and all that sort of thing."

William B. Messer, the conductor, who had charge of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at the time of an accident last year, was tried in Lewiston, a short time since, for the murder of seven passengers. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but to pay the costs.

Caucus, on Tuesday night, said he should go into the Convention not as a politician but as a statesmus. We should ske to see him do it. He has been almost everything, but this last change will be a failure. Statesmen are made of afforest stuff.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By J. H. MERLE D'AUSSIE SE. Svols 12200. Robert C. rier & Brethers. The success of this celebrated work has been far greater in the English translation, than in the language in which it was originally written. On the publication of the Fourth Volume in 1846, there were from 150,000 to 200,000 copies in circulation in England, Scotland and the United States, while in France the number scarcely exceeded 4,000. Its popularity is founded on its animated and picturesque style, its sympathy with the principles and characters of the Reformers in the sixteenth century, and its glowing fervor of evangelical religion. The author is always lively. His pen never flags. His enthusiasm for the subject gives a perpetual buoyancy to his narrative. Nor is he deficient in historical acumen and research. He has made diligent use of original sources. Many of the old documents concerning the reformation are singularly racy. Nearly all of Luther's writings, it is well known, are of this description. Indeed a large portion of them would be deemed too strong for most palates in these days. But M. D'Aubigné has availed himself of their best qualities with remarkable discretion. He has tempered them with such judicious taste, as to give only a pleasant pungent flavor to his pages. He might easily have done more than this. But he has stopped at the right point. He has reproduced the spirit of the middle age with fidelity, but softened and glorified with a mild halo that does not disguise its essential features. His work will always be a favorite with the people, for its naturalness, piquancy and pious

A new volume is presented in this edition, devoted to the history of the reformation in England. This leads the author upon new ground. We do not think he finds himself so much at home as in the previous portion of the history. Losing the inspiration of the gallant Luther, he becomes comparatively cold and ungenial. Still the parrative is spirited and vigorous. Many scenes are related with touching pathos. The incidents of the period are well-arranged, and presented in a lucid and impressive form. One or two extracts will evince the correctness of our remarks. We give

THOMAS CRASMER.

first a sketch of

As Wolsey's star was disappearing in the West in the midst of stormy clouds, another was rising in the East, to point out the way to save Britain. Men, like stars, appear on the horizon at the command of God.

On his return from Woodstock to Greenwich, Henry stopped full of anxiety at Waltham in Essex. His attendants were lodged in the houses of the neighborhood. Fox, the almoner, and Secretary Gardiner, were quartered on a gentleman named Cressy, at Waltham Abbey. When supper was announced, Gardiner and Fox were surprised to see an old friend enter the room. It was Thomas Cranmer, a Cambridge Doctor, "What is sit you!" they said, "and how came you here!" "Our host's wife is my relation," replied Cranmer, "and as the epidemic is raging at Cambridge, I br ought home my friend's sons, who are under my care." As this new personage is destined to play an imcare. As this new personage is destined to play an im-pertant part in the history of the Reformation, it may be worth our while to interrupt our narrative, and give a particular account of him.

Cranmer was descended from an ancient family, which

came into England, as is generally believed with the Con-queror. He was born at Aslacton in Nottinghamshire on the 2d July, 1489, six years after Luther. His early education had been very much neglected. his tutor, an ignorant and severe priest, had taught him little else than patiently to endure severe chastisement—a knowledge destined to be very useful to him in after life. His father was an honest country gentleman, who cared for little besides hunting racing, and military sports. At this school, the son learned to ride, to hendle the bow and the sword, to fish, and to hawk; and he never entirely neglected these exercises, which he thought essential to his health. Thomas Cranmer was fond of walking, of the charms of nature, and of solitary was fond of walking, of the charms of nature, and of solitary meditations; and a hill, near his father's mansion, used often to be shown where he was went to sit, gazing on the fertile country at his feet, fixing his eyes on the distant spires, listening with melancholy pleasure to the chime of the bells, and indulging in sweet contemplations. About 1308, he was sent to Cambridge, where "barbarism still prevailed," says an historian. It is plain, noole, and modest air conciliated the affections of many, and, in 1510, he was elected fellow of Jesus College. Possessing a tender heart, he became attached, at the age of twenty three, to a young person of good birth, (says Foxe.) or of inferior rank, as other writers assert. Cranmer was unwilling to initate the disorderly good birth, (says Foxe.) or of inferior rank, as other writers assert. Cranmer was anwilling to imitate the disorderly lives of his fellow-students, and aith sugh marriage would necessarily close the career of honors, he married the young lady, resigned his fellowship (in conformity with the regulations.) and took a modest lodging at the Dolphin. He then began to study earnestly the most remarkable writings of the times, polishing, it has been said, his old asperity on the productions of Erasmus, of Lefevre of Etaples, and other great authors; every day his crude understanding received new brilliancy. He then began to teach in Buckingham (afterward Magalene) College, and thus provided for his wants.

His lessons excited the admiration of enlightened men and the anger of obscure ones, who disdainfully called him (because of the inn at which he lodged) the Hostler. "This name became him well," said Fuller, "for in his lessons he roughly rubbed the backs of the friers, and famously curried the hides of the lazy priests. His wife dying a year after his marriage, Cranmer was reclected Fellow of his old College, and the first writing of Luther having appeared, College, and the first writing of Luther having appeared, he said: "I must know on which side the truth lies. There is only one infallible source, the Scriptures; in them I will reek for God's truth." And for three years he constantly studied the Hely Books, without commentary, without human theology, and hence be gained the name of the Scripturist. At last his eyes were opened; he saw the mysterious bond which unites all Biblical revelations, and understood the completeness of God's design. Then, white out forsaking the Scriptures, he studied all kinds of anthers. He was a slow reader, but a close observer; he never opened a book without having a pen in his hand. He did not take up with any particular party or age; but possessing a free and philosophic mind, he weighed all opinions to the balance of his judgment, taking the Bible for hisstandard.

Henoresoon came upon him; he was made successively

opinions in the balance of his judgment, taking the Bible for his standard.

Honors soon came upon him; he was made successively Doctor of Divinity, Professor, University Preacher, and Examiner. He used to say to the candidates for the Ministry: "Christ sendeth his hearers to the Scriptures, and not to the Chorch."—"But, "replied the Monks, "they are so difficult."—"Explain the obscure passages by those which are clear." rejoined the Professor, "Scripture by Scripture, Seek, pray, and he who has the key of David will open them to you." The Monks, affirighted at this task, withdrew bursting with anger; and ere long Cramner's name was a name of dread in every convent. Some however, submitted to the labor, and one of them, Dr. B rrett, blessed God that the Examiner had turned him back; "for," said he, "I found the knowledge of God in the Holy Book he compelled me to study." Cranner toiled at the same work as Latimer, Stafford and Bilney.

Here is a description of the fall of

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CARDINAL WOLSEY.

While Cranmer was rising notwithstanding his humility.

Wolsey was falling in despite of his stratagems. The cardinal still governed the kingdom, gave instructions to ambassaders, negotiated with princes, and illed his sumptions palaces with his haughtiness. The king could not make up his mind to turn him off, the force of habit, the need he had of him, the recollection of the services Henry had received from him, pleaded in his favor. Wolsey without the seals appeared almost as inconceivable as the king without his crewn. Yet the fall of one of the most powerful favorites escorded in history was inevitably sproaching, and we must recorded in history was inevitably approaching, and we must now describe it.
On the 9th of October, after the Michaelmas vacation,

now describe it.

On the 9th of October, after the Michaelmas vacation, Welsey, desirous of showing a bold face, went and opened the high court of chancery with his accustomed pomp, but he noticed, with uneasiness, that none of the king's servants walked before him, as they had been accustomed to do. He presided on the bench with an inexpressible depression of spirits, and the various members of the court sat before him with an absent air; there was something gloomy and solemn in this sitting, as if all were taking part in a facecal, it was destined indeed to be the last act of the cardinal's power. Some days before, (Foxe says on the 1st of October; the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, with other lords of the privy council, had gone down to Windsor, and denounced to the king Wolsey's unconstitutional relations with the pope, his usurpations, "his robberies, and the discords sown by his means between Christian princes." Such motives would not have sufficed, but Henry had stronger. Wolsey had not kept any of his promises in the matter of the divorce; it would even appear that he had advised the pope to excommunicate the king, and thus raised his people against him. This encembly was not at that time known by the pince; it is even probable that it did not take place until later. But Henry knew enough, and he gave his atterney general, Sir Christopher Hales, orders to prosecute Wolsey.

While the heart broken cardinal was displaying his authority for the last time in the court of chancery, the Attorney General was accusing him in the King's Beach for having obtained Papal bulls conferring on him a jurns diction which encroached on the Royal power, and calling for the application of the penalties of prosecute Wolsey.

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and the latter, informed of what had taken place, did not quit his palace on the 10th, expecting every moment the arrival of the messenger of the King's anger; but no one

next day the two dukes arrived: "It is the King's The next day the two dukes arrived: "It is the King's good pleasure," said they to the Cardinal, who remained seated in his arm chair, "that you give up the broad seal to us and retire to Esher" (a country-reat near Hampton Court). Wolsey, whose presence of mind never failed him, demanded to see the commission under which they were acting. "We have our orders from his Majesty's mouth," said they. "That may be sufficient for you," reptied the Cardinal, "but not for me. The great seal of England was delivered to me by the hands of my sovereign; I may not deliver it at the simple world of any lord, unless you can show me your commission." Suffolk broke out into a passion, but Wolsey remained calm, and the two dukes returned to Windsor. This was the Cardina's last trumph. The rumor of his disgrace created an immense sensation. The rumor of his disgrace created an immense sensation at court, in the city, and among the foreign ambassadors.

Du Bellay hastened to York-place (Whitehall) to contemplate this great ruin and console his unhappy friend. He found Wolsey, with dejected countenance and lustreless eyes, "skrunk to half his wonted size," wrote the ambaseyes, "skrunk to half his wonted size," wrote the ambas-sador to Montmorency, "the greatest example of fartnes which was ever beheld." Woisey desired "to set forth his case" to him; but his thoughts were confused, his language broken, "for heart and tongue both failed him entirely." he burst into tears. The ambassador regarded him with compassion: "Alas:" thought he, "his enemies cannot but feel pity for him." At last the unhappy cardinal recovered his speech, but only to give way to despair. "I desire no more authority," he exclaimed, "nor the pope's legation," nor the broad seal of England. ... I am ready to give up everything, even to my shirt. ... I can live in a hermieverything, even to my shirt. . . I can live in a hermitage, provided the King does not hold me in disgrace. The ambassador "did all he could to comfort him," when

Wolsey, catching at the plank thrown out to him, ex-claimed: "Would that the King of France and madame might pray the King to moderate his anger against me. But, above all." he added in alarm, "take care the King never knows that I have solicited this of you." Du Ralley worts induced to France, that the King and madame never knows that I have sometien this of your Bellay wrote indeed to France, that the King and madame alone could "withdraw their affectionate servant from the gates of hell;" and Wolsey being informed of these dispatches, his hopes recovered a little. But this bright gleam

old not last long.

On Sunday, the 17th of October, Norfolk and Suffolk repropered at Whitehall, accompanied by Fitswilliam. Taylor, and Gardiner. Wolsey's former dependant. It was six
in the evening; they found the Cardinal in an upper chamin the evening; they found the Cardinal in an upper chamin the evening; they found the Cardinal in an upper chamber, near the great gallery, and presented the King's orders to him. Having read them, he said: "I am happy to obey his Msjesty's commands; then, having ordered the great seal to be brought him, he took it out of the white leather case in which he kept it, and handed it to the Dakes, who placed it in a box, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with the arms of England, ordered Gardiner to seal it up with a red wax, and gave it to Taylor to convey to the King.

to the King.

Wolsey was thunderstruck; he was to drink the bitter cup even to the dregs; he was ordered to leave his place forthwith, taking with him neither clothes linen, nor plate; the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would convey away his treast the dukes had reared that he would not be a set of the bitter of the was to drink the bitter of the bitter of the was to drink the bitter of the was ordered to leave his place or le he cukes had leared that he would convey away his freaz-res. Wolsey comprehended the greatness of his misery; e found strength, however, to say; "Since it is the king's ood pleasure to take my house and all it contains, I am ontent to retire to Esher." The dukes left him.

Welsey remained alone. This astorishing man, who had ises from a butcher's shop to the summit of earthly great-nes—who, for a word that displeased him, sent his master's nest faithful servants (Pace for instance) to the Tower, and who had governed England as if he had been its manand who had governed England as if he had been its manarch, and even more, for he had governed without a Parliament—was driven out, and thrown, as it were, upon a dusghill. A sudden hope flashed like lightning through his mind; perhaps the magnificence of his spoils would appease Henry. Was not Esan pacified by Jacob's present? W'leey summoned his officers: "Set tables in the great pallery," said he to them, "and place on them all I have intrusted to your care, in order to render me an account." These orders were executed immediately. The tables were covered with an immense quantity of rich stuffs, silks and velvets of all colors, costly furs, rich copes and other ecclesiastical vestures; the walls were hung with cloth of gold and silver, and webs of a valuable stuff named bandykin, from the looms of Damascus, and with tapestry, representsiastical vestures; the wans and silver, and webs of a valuable stoff named bandykin, from the looms of Damascus, and with tapestry, representing scriptural subjects or stories from the old romances of chivalry. The gilt chamber and the council chamber, adjoining the gallery, were both filled with plate, in which the gold and silver were as t with pearls and precious stones these articles of luxury were so abundant that baskets full of cestly plate, which had fallen out of fashion, were stowed away under the tables. On every table was an exact list of the treasures with which it was loaded, for the most perfect order and regularity prevailed in the Cardinal's household. Wolsey cast a giance of hepe upon this wealth, and ordered his officers to deliver the whole to his majesty. He then prepared to leave his magnificent palace. That

He then prepared to leave his magnificent palace. That toment, of itself so sad, was made sadder still by an act of ffectionate indiscretion. "Ah, my lord," said his treasurer,

he mous reporters know that it is unitate.

If was necessary to depart: he put round his neck a
bain of gold, from which hung a pretended relic of the
rue cross; this was all he took. "Would to God," he ex-It was necessary to depart: he put round his neck a chain of gold, from which hung a pretended relic of the true cross; this was all he took. "Would to God," he exclaimed, as he placed it on, "that I had never had any other." This he said, alluding to the legate's cross which used to be carried before him with so much pomp. He descended the back stairs, followed by his servants, some silent and dejected, others weeping bitterly, and proceeded to the river's brink, where a barge awaited him. But, alas it was not alone. The Thames was covered with innumerable boats full of men and women. The inhabitants of London, expecting to see the Cardinal led to the Tower, desired to be present at his humiliation, and prepared to accompany him. Cries of joy halling his fall were hoard from every side; nor were the cruelest sarcasms wanting. "The butcher's dog will bite no more," said some; "look, how he hangs his head." In truth, the unhappy man, distressed by a sight so new to him, lowered those eyes which were once so proud, but now were filled with bitter tears. This man, who had made all Eugland tremble, was then like a withered leaf carried along the streum. All his servants were moved; even his fool, William Patch, sobbed like the rest. "O, wavering and newfangled multitude," exclaimed Cavendish, his gentleman usher. The hopes of the citizens were disappointed; the burge, instead of descending the river, proceeded upward in the direction of Hampton Court; gradually the shouts died away, and the fiotilla dispersed.

stilla dispersed.

The silence of the river permitted Wolsey to include in The silence of the river permitted Wolsey to include in less butter thoughts; but it seemed as if invisible faries were pursuing him, now that the people had left him. He left his barge at Putney, and mounting his male, though with difficulty, proceeded slowly with downcast looks. Shortly after, upon lifting his eyes, he saw a horseman riding rapidly down the hill toward them. "Whom do you think it can be!" he asked of his attendants. "My lord," replied one of them, "I think it is Sir Henry Norris." A flash of joy passed through Wolsey's heart. Was it not Norris, who, of all the King's officers, had shown him the

think it can be "he asked of his attendants. "My lord, replied one of them, "I think it is Sir Henry Norris." A flash of joy passed through Wolsey's heart. Was it not Norris, who, of all the King's officers, had shown him the most respect during his visit to Grafton! Norris came up with them, saluted him respectfully, and said. "The King hids me declare that he still entertains the same kindly feelings toward you, and sends you this ring as a token of his confidence." Wolsey received it with a trembling hand: it was that which the King was in the habit of sending on important occasions. The Cardinal immediately alighted from his mule, and kneeling down in the road, raised his hands to heaven with an indescribable expression of happiness. The fallen man would have pulled off his velvet under-cap, but unable to undo the strings, be broke them, and threw it on the ground. He remained on his knees hareheaded, praying fervently amid profound silence. God's forgiveness had never caused Wolsey so much pleasure as Henry's.

Having finished his prayer, the Cardinal put on his cap, and remounted his mule. "Gentle Norris, said he to the King's messenger, "if I were lord of a kingdom, the half of it would scarcely be enough to reward you for your happy tidings, but I have nothing left except the clothes on my back." Then taking off his gold chain: "Take this," he said, "it contains a piece of the true cross. In my happier days I would not have parted with it far a thousand pounds." The Cardinal and Norris separated: but Wolsey soon stopped, and the whole troop halted on the heath. The thought troubled him greatly that he had nothing to send to the King; he called Norris back, and, looking round him, saw, mounted on a sorry horse, poor William Patch, who had lost all his gaiety since his master's misfortune. "Present this poor jester to the King from me, said Wolsey to Norris" his buffooneries are a pleasure fit for a prince; he is worth a thousand pounds." Patch, offended at being treated thus, burst into a violent passion

he knew that he might send Norris one day with a gold sing, and the executioner the next with a rope. Gloomy and dejected, he remained seated in his lonely apartments On a sudden he would rise from his seat, walk hurriedly up and down, speak aloud to himself, and then, falling back in his chair, he would weep like a child. This man, who for-merly had shaken kingdoms, had been overthrown in the twinking of an eye, and was now atoning for his perfidies in humiliation and a rror,—a striking example of God's

We close our extracts with a vivid narrative of

THE PERSECUTION EXCES BENET VIII.

From that time the persecution become more violent. Husbandmen, artists, tradespeople, and even noblemen, feit the cruel fange of the clergy and of Sir Thomas More. They sent to jud a pious musican who used to wander from town to town, singing to his harp a hymn in commendation of Martin Luther and of the Reformation. A painter of Martin Luther and of the Reformation. A painter named Edward Freese, a young man of ready wit, having been engaged to paint some hangings in a house, wrote on the borders certain sentences of the Scripture. For this he was serred and taken to the Bishop of London's palace at Fulbam, and there imprisoned where his chief nourishment was bread made out of sawdust. His poor wire, who was pregnant went down to Fulbam to see her hasband; but was bread made out of sawdust. His poor wife, who was pregnant, went down to Fulham to see her hasband: but the bishop's porter had orders to admit no one, and the brute gave her so violent a kick, as to kill her unborn infant, and cause the mother's death not long after. The unhappy Freese was removed to the Lollards tower, where he was put into chains, his hands only being left free. With these he took a piece of coal and wrote some pious sentences on the wall, upon this he was manched, but his wrists were so severely pinched, that the flesh grew up higher than the irons. His intellect became disturbed, his hair in wild disorder soon covered his face, through which his eyes glared fierce and haggard. The want of proper food, bad treatment, his wife's death, and his lengthened imprisonment, en tirely undermined his reason; when brought to St. Paul's he was kept three days without meat, and when he appeared before the consistory the poor prisoner, silent and scarce able to stand, looked around and gazed upon the spectators "like a wild man." The examination was begun, but to every question put to him Freese made the same answer: "My Lord is a good man." They could get nothing from him but this affecting reply. Alas! the light shone no more upon his understanding, but the love of Jesus was still in his heart. He was sent back to Bearry Abbey, where he did not remain long, bu h never entirely recovered his reason. Henry VIII, and his priests Abbey, where he did not remain long, bu henever entirely recovered his reason. Henry VIII. and his priests experience of St. Augustine, the universal love of President

inflicted punishments still more cruel even than the stake. Terror began to spread far and wide. The most active evangelists had been compelled to flee to a foreign land; some of the most godly were in prison; and among those in high station there were many, and perhaps Latimer was one, who seemed willing to shelter themselves under an exaggerated moderation. But just as the persecution in Lordon had succeeded in silencing the most timid, other voices more courageous were raised in the provinces. The City of Exeter was at that time in great agitation; placards had been discovered on the gates of the cathedral containing some of the principles of the new doctrine." While the Mayor and his officers were seeking after the author of these "blasphemies," the Bishop and all his doctors, "as hot as coals," says the chronicler, were preaching in the most fiery style. On the following Sunday, during the sermon, two men, who had been the busiest of all the city in searching for the author of the bills, were struck by the appearance of a person seated near them. "Surely this fellow is the heretic," they said. But their neighbor's devotion, for he did not take his eyes off his book, quite put them out; they old not perceive that he was reading the New Testament in Latin.

This man, Thomas Bennet, was indeed the offender. Being converted, at Cambridge by the preaching of Bilney, whose friend he was, he had gone to Torringron for fear of the stake his eyes of the principle o

ing converted at Cambridge by the preaching of Bilney, whose friend he was, he had gone to Torring on for fear of the persecution, and thence to Exeter, and after marrying to unchastity, (as he says,) he became schoolms avoid unchastity, las he says, he became schoolmaster. Quiet, humble, courteous to everybody, and somewhat timid, Bennet had lived six years in that city without his faith being discovered. At last, his conscience being awakened, he resolved to fasten by night to the cathedral gates certain evangelical placards. "Everybody will read the writing," he thought, and "nobody will know the writer." He did as he had proposed.

Not long after the Sunday on which he had been so nearly

discovered, the priests prepared a great pageant, and made ready to pronounce against the unknown heretic the great curse, "with book, bell and candle." The cathedral was crowded, and Bennet himself was among the speciators. In the middle stood a great cross on which lighted tapers were placed, and around it were gathered all the Franciscans and Deminicans of Exeter. One of the priests having dally and Deminicans of Exeter. One of the priests having ded a sermen on the words. There is an accursed the the midst of thee. O Israel, the bishop drew near the the midst of thee, O Israel, the bishop drew near the cross and pronounced the cure against the offender. He took on of the tapers and said. Let the scal of the unknown her prints of hell-fire, as this candle is now quenched and put out; and with that he put out the candle. Then taking off a second, he continued: "and let us pray to God, if he be vet alive, that his eyes be put out, and that all the senses of his body may fail him, as now the light of the candle is gone;" extinguishing the second candle. After this, one of the prests went up to the cross and struck it, when the noise it made in falling reaching along the roof so fright-ened the spectators that they uttered a shriek of terror, and held up their hands to Heaven as if to may that the ened the spectators that they uttered a shriek of terror, and held up their hands to Heaven, as if to pray that the divine curse might not fall on them. Bennet, a witness of this comedy, could not forbear smiling. "What are you laughing at !" asked his neighbors; "here is the heretic.

laughing at I" asked his neighbors; "here is the heretic, here is the heretic, hold him fast." This created great confusion among the crowd, some shouting some clapping their hands, others running to and free but, owing to the tumnit. Beanet an ose-sed in making his escape.

The excommunication did but increase his desire to attack the Romish superstitions, and accordingly, before five o clock the next morning (it was in the mouth of October, 1500.) his servant boy fastened up again by his orders on the cathedral gatessome placards similar to those which had been forn down. It chanced that a citizen going to early mass saw the boy, and running up to him, caught hold of mass saw the boy, and running up to him, caught hold of him and pulled down the papers; and then dragging the boy with one hand, and with the placards in the other, he went to the mayor of the city. Bennet's servant was recognised.

to the mayor of the city. Bennet's servant was resognised; his master was immediately arrested, and put in the stocks, "with as much favor as a dog would find," says Foxe.

Exeter seemed determined to make itself the champion of sarcerdotalismfin England. For a whole week, not only the bishop, but all the priests and friars of the only, vasited Hennet night and day. But they tried in vain to prove to him that the Roman Church was the true one. "God has given me grace to be of a better church," he said. "Do you not know that ours is built upon St. Peter!" "The church that is built upon a man, he replied, "is the devil's church and not God s." His cell was continually throughd with visiters; and, in default of arguments, the most ignowth processing the said of the continually throughd with visiters; and, in default of arguments, the most ignowith visiters; and, in default of arguments, the most rant of the friars called the prisoner a heretic, and sp on him. At length they brought to him a learned door on mm. At length they brought to him a learned doctor of theology, who, they supposed, would infailibly convert him.

"Our ways are God's ways," said the costor gravely. But he soon discovered that Theologians can do nothing against the word of the Lord. "He only is my way," replied Bennet, "who saith. I om the way, the trath, and the tite. In his way will I walk; his truth will I embrace; his everlasting life will I seek."

his rely will I wank; an advantage in the part of the war condemned to be burnt; and More having transmitted the order de comburgado with the atmost speed, the Priests placed Bennet in the hands of the Sheriff on the 15th of January, 1531, by whom he was conducted to the Liverydole a field without the city, where the stake was prepared. When Bennet arrived at the place of execution, he sheriff's clerk, as he heard min, exchanged a servant of God." Two persons, however, sessined unmoved. They were Thomas Carew and John Barn-house, both holding the station of gentlemen. Going up to the martyr, they exclaimed in a threatening voice: "Say, Person with the first time of omner souther Musicing et omner souther Musicing et omner souther Musicing et omner souther Musicing et of the control of the martyr, they exclaimed in a threatening voice: "Say, Precer, smectom Mariem et omnes sonctos Dei:" "I know no
other advocate but Jesus Christ," replied Bennet. Barnohouse was so enraged at these words that he took a fursehush upon a pike, and, setting it on fire, thrust it into the
martyr's face, exclaiming: "Accursed heretic, pray to our
Lady, or I will make you do it." "Alas!" replied Bennet,
patently, "trouble me not;" and then, holding up his
hands, be prayed: "Father, forgive them!" The executioners immediately set fire to the wood, and the most fainto the flames to increase their violence. Bennet, lifting up his eves to heaven, exclaimed: "Lord, receive my spirit." Thus died, in the sixteenth century, the disciples of the Reformation sacrificed by Henry VIII.

The new volume now issued by the Messrs, Carter is in three different forms, with prices varying to suit purchasers. 'The whole work will be eagerly sought for by the general reader as well as the theological student

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS, By K. C. Wines. Svo. pp. 640, Geo. P. Patesso

The present volume is the commencement of a large work, intended by the author to elucidate the civil polity and jurisprudence of the Jewish nation, and thus to vindicate the Mosaic institutions from the objections that have been advanced against their wisdom and humanity. It consists of the substance of a course of lestures, which have been delivered with considerable success in several theological seminaries and in many of the principal cities of the Union. This accounts for the popular east of the work, and its freedom from the profound investigations which are usually considered essential in a treatise devoted to any branch of biblical literature. Regarded in this point of view, it is highly creditable to the industry and good sense of the author. It sets forth with sufficient clearness the general principles and provisions of the Hebrew Constitution, and accompanies them with the obvious reflections which the subject suggests. To extensive scholarship it makes no pretensions, and for this reason, it is better adapted to the use for which it is designed. A sweeping assertion occasionally escapes the author, which excites a suspicion as to the accuracy of his information. For instance, he remarks, "the whole tribe of German rationalists, transcendentalists and pancheists affect to regard the Mosnie history as a tissue of fables, gross in conception, clumsy in execution, and revolting in mor-We have often been told by those familiar with the works of the writers alluded to that they are unsurpassed in their tributes to the wisdom and beauty of the Hebrew Scriptures, although they call in question their plenary inspiration. The assertion of Mr. Wines is the more extraordinary, as he alludes to the essay of Schiller, on the legation of Moses, with marked respect, though it overflows with the spirit of rationalism; while throughout his volume he quotes the work of Salvador on the Mosaic institutions as a standard authority, apparently not aware that it consists merely of a crude and superficial digest of rationalistic principles.

Mr. Wines devotes a portion of his work to the examination of the objections to the genuineness, authenticity and inspiration of the Pentateuch, which have been made by infidel and rationalistic writers, and which, as he states, have been repeated and enforced by Professor Norton in an elaborate note appended to the second volume of his "Genuineness of the Gospels." He does not, however, enter into a sustained controversy on the subject, having adopted a mode of disposing of objections, which, to say the least, has the merit of simplicity and convenience. "I have attained," he informs us, "to that state of mind in which, whenever a difficulty occurs, which I cannot satisfactorily explain, I uniformly and without hesitation, set it down as relative to my own ignorance and not to the substance of the

A TREATISE ON DIVINE UNION. By THOMAS C. UPHAM. The fourth edition of this admirable devotional work has

been issued by the Boston publisher, Geo. C. Rand. Few theological writings of the present day combine so much profoundness of thought, with such sweetness and purity of feeling, and such earnestness of appeal. Religion, as set forth by Prof. Upham, is not a dogmatic creed, a remote and frigid abstraction a hollow traditional form, but a divine life in the soul. His treatise exhibits the deep interior

Edwards, and the devout unction of Fenelon. It is worth more than a thousand essays of such reasoners as the superficial and extravagantly eried up Rogers (author of the Eclipse of Faith, &c.) to stem the current of the dreaded skepticism of the day.

TO "MEDITATIONS ON THE LAST DATS OF CHRIST," by W. G. SCHAUFFLER.—This volume consists of discourses, delivered at Constantinople. The author is an American Missionary in that city. The work was originally printed sixteen years since, and is now reproduced, with some changes and additions. Original in conception, and intensely fervid in style, these discourses are remarkable specimens of pulpit elequence. (12 no., pp. 439, Boston John P. Jewett & Co. Sold by Charles Scribner.)

TO " VOICES FROM THE SILENT LAND," by Mrs. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS .- A collection of elegiac poetry from the best English writers, with several prose extracts of a pathetic and consolatory character. The volume bears the narks of a more refined taste than is usual in compilations of this kind. It is designed chiefly for the solace of the af flicted, and is well adapted to that purpose. (12mo, pp. 274, Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. Sold by Charles Scribner.) Let An edition of "PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS,"

anslated by M'CRIE, is published by R. Corter & Brothers.

To those interested in the suppression of Jesuitism in this country, it will afford a powerful weapon, and more effectve from having been forged in a Catholic armory. The wit and acuteness of these celebrated letters have long been the subject of admiration to the general scholar. To "Life of Thomas Chalmens," edited by Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT is a popular abstract of the voluminous nemoirs of the great Scottish divine by Dr. Hanna, retain ng whatever was deemed necessary to exhibit his character nd spiritual growth. It forms a readable and attractive

volume, (12 mo, pp. 435. Cincinnati, Moore, Auderson & STORIES OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIFE, by WIT AND AND MARY HOWITT. A collection of the delightful stories of these gifted writers, in a beautifully illustrated London edition has been received from Bangs, Brother

Te "FROSTIER LIVE," by FRANCIS HARDWAN, A rifacimento of scenes and adventures in the South-West from the graphic delineator of American backwoodsmen, Charles Sealsfields, reprinted from the English by Derby & Miller (Sold by R. T. Young.)

LOF" A GOSFEL GLASS REPRESENTING THE MISCAR

AGES OF PROFESSORS," by LEWIS STUCKLEY. A reprint of a quaint and marrowy treatise of Puritanic theology.

TO "A STRAY YARRER IN TEXAS," by PHILIP PANTON. This volume contains a series of spirited sketches of frontier life, which have already appeared in some of the cur rent periodicals. (12mo, pp. 41s. Redsield.) 13" An edition of Cowper's "Pozys" with critical and

ustrative notes, and observations of various authors on his genius and character, edited by JAMES ROBERT BOYD. is published by A. S. Barnes & Co THE THE LIFE OF LADY JANE GREY," by DAVID W.

trious woman, designed for popular circulation. (10mo. pp. Auburn: Derby & Miller, Sold by R. T. Young.) The ninth edition of "THE EVIDENCES OF CHAR-TIANITY," by Rev. CHARLES P. M'ILVAINE, D.D., is issued

by the American Tract Society.

PHILADELPHIA. Later from Hayti-News Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 6, 1851. The bark Charles E. Lex, Capt. Harper, arrived at this port this morning, from Port-au-Prince, whence she sailed April 19. The Empire was perfectly tranquil. On sailed April 19. The Empire was perfectly tranquil. On the 11th of April the Chambers were opened by the Em-peror in person, all the nobility and gentry of the island being attracted to witness the imposing ceremony. Busi-ness at Port-au-Prince was very dull. American pro-visions were plenty and in small demand. One third of the coffee crop is lost in consequence of the incessant heavy rains of the month of March. Logwood was scarce and had risen very considerably in price, owing to the great demand in Europe.

The account of the terrible accident upon the New-

Haven Railroad, received in this city by telegraph today, has caused a thrill of horror throughout the com munity. Such a succession of disasters, during the past tew weeks, is astounding.

John Meck, aged 56 years, a stone-mason by trade, was killed yesterday morning on the Reading Railroad, at its junction with the Norristown Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill. The deceased was on the truck of the road going to his work, when he was overtaken by a train of He was caught by the cow-catcher in front of the lecomotive, and instantly killed. His breast was crushed in a shocking manner. The unfortunate man leaves a

During the week ending yesterday, 27,651 tuns of coal were transported on the Reading Railroad, and 20,231 tuns were shipped by Schuylkill Canal.

According to the guage kept at the Pennsylvania lospital, there were 3:83 inches of rain fell during the month of April. The average temperature during the same period was 52:4 degrees. At Paoli the average temperature was 50:5 degrees. 4:15 inches of rain fell at the last named place.

The canal boat Clinton arrived this morning from Easton, Pa., with a load of produce to William S. Smith & Co. This is the first arrival from that region since the repairs to the canal have been completed.

The weather to-day is exceedingly disagreeable. Rain has been falling all day, our streets are in a shocking endition, and everybody is miserable.

TEXAS.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, we have received Galveston dates to the 26th, and from the interior as late as due, from which we gather the

but there is but little Cotton left on these rivers.

The Southwestern American announces P. H. Bell and Thos. W. Blake, by authority, as candidates for Congress.

We observe that some six or eight of the eastern Counties have instructed their delegates to the Tyler Convention to support Hon. O. M. Roberts as their choice for Congress.

The Astrocate says that for many years business has past not been so brisk in Vistoria as at the pr. sent time.

Hon. V. E. Howard arrived in Galveston on the 25th, on

his way to his residence in San Antonio. He will soon leave to enter on his duties as Land Commissioner of Cali-About \$= 002 have been subscribed in Galveston to the

About \$4,000 have been subscribed in Galreston to the Texas and Red River Telegraph Line and the subscriptions are still going on The News says there is no doubt of the success of the enterprise, and expects that the line will be in operation by the 1st of September.

The Southwestern American has the following paragraph:

— We have reliable information that the contract for completing in every particular the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad has been taken. The road is to be finished from Saluria to San Antonio by 1st December, 1856. The Company has no further arrangements to make toward the completion of the road, except to take their bonds as the work progresses. The contract embraces not only the werk progresses. The contract embraces not only the completion of the road and laying of the rails, but also the making of all bridges, viaducts, tanks, sheds, and furnishing passenger and freight cars. We have no reliable information, but rumor states that the contractors are to receive \$27,000 per mile.

[N. O. Com. Balletin, 19.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION INVESTIGATION

The Committee on this subject met last night at the Astor House, according to adjournment. Present Hon Meesrs. Clapp and Taylor—Hon. D. B. Taylor in the Chair. The first business done was to read the testimony given the last two days to the witness, Monk, and which he signed. having made a few corrections. The witness was then examined by Mr. Shannon:

amined by Mr. Shannon:

Q. Give the name of the man whom you stated got a picture in exchange for the one he had in his house. Witness—I beg parder, Sir, I thought I would have an opportunity of explaining things that were asked of me on the part of the Committee, and I would prefer taking the matters in the order of the narrative, (looking at the report.) I was asked by the counsel for the respondents whether I had presented a claim for extra services, and what the amount was: the counsel also intimated that I had threatened the Art Union in every possible manner, if my bill was not paid, that was not so, on the contrary I took every means. Mr. Fallerton.—I submit to the Committee whether this is an explanation. Chairman.—We had better let him proceed. Witness.—I took every means in my power to avoid any difficulty nation. Chairman—We had better let him proceed. Witness.—I took every means in my power to avoid any difficulty with the Committee. I took the suggestion of the Treasurer to write a letter in a friendly spirit to the Committee, hoping and expecting to settle the matter in an amicable spirit, that communication I have now in my hand. Mr. Fullerton—This involves another long explanation, but if they desire it I have no objection, and they must sit here to hear all the answer we have to give, and that may take time. Chairman—Let us see what he has to say, and we will not take it down if not important. Witness—I proposed an arbitrament. Chairman—Confine yourself as much as you can, and say what you have to eay in a few words as in the whole document, but I only object because I don't think it important to the issue, and it may yet bring out matters we will have to explain, as I suppose we will be allewed room to do so. Chairman—Certainly, you must get whatever latitude you desire, and I think we have not shown any disposition to confine you. Mr. F.—Well, let shown any disposition to confine you. Mr. F.—Well, let him proceed in his own way. Witness—I proposed to these gentlemen, for the sake of avoiding notoriety to leave the mat-ter to three members of the Chamber of Commerce; and I

mentioned this to Mr. Austen, and said that the Committee would have the better of me in this arrangement as moet of them were merchants. Mr. Austen told me that he had conferred with the President, and he told me that he President said that he preferred I would address a communication to them on the subject. Mr. Follerton—This will never end if the witness is allowed to tell this long story. Witness—Have seen sights here, and I ought to be allowed to explain; I want to tell the whole. Mr. Clapp—You should answer the questions put to you by the Counsites and the Counsel on either side. We are here to investigate the matter. You are not on trial. Witness—But the counsel will not ask me questions on subjects that I want to explain. I would like to look at the bill of particulars which Mr. Fullerton put in evidence. Bull shown. The first charge is for \$1,500 for extra services at night. Mr. F.—I object to this. I suppose we do not come here to try the equity of that bill at all, for no matter which me the services and that is sufficient. That claim is now before a Court of law, and it is there it must be decided. Mr. Shannon—The Counsel should have had this bill in evidence when I objected to it, and now they must abide the counsequences of their own act. Chairman—The bill having been made evidence by the defaudants, I do conceive that it becomes a legitimate object for explaratior, and I think he should be allowed to proceed. Mr. Fullerton—Very well! Witness—The first item in the bill is for \$1,500 for extra services at night, for watchman, for three years at \$500 per annum. I say I performed those services, and they were worth this amount; the naxt \$750 for services on Sundays; they were valuable and necessary to the Institution, and were vorth the amount charged, in my judgment; the third charge is for \$300 for extra house ront; in the year lasts to complete the day to the best of my ability; the next charge is for \$1,000 for extra house ront; in the year lasts I necessity been paying. The deficiency in the cas

BARTLETT. A well-written sketch of a beautiful and illus-

and which he did not. Mr. Taylor—10d the idea to at there was a great deal of money in the funds of the Art Union when it was about to be closed by the Court of Appeals, influence you in making out your bill, or did it suggest to you that, as a reason for making the charges, that you might as well have a slice of the money as another? Mr. Fullerton—I object to that question: I do not taink it to competent to be put by counsel or by a member of the Committee. Chairman—I thought that this was exactly the thing you wanted to come at, and am surprised an objection should come from you. Mr. F.—Yes, we do wanted to be not not from the witness. However, I will withdraw my objection. Question read. Mr. F.—Might I ask, does it appear on the minutes by whom this question is asked? Chairman—Certainly by me, but I ask it after consulting with my associate. Mr. Fullerton—I suppose I will be allowed to put the same question to the witnesses, on the part of the defence. Mr. Shannon—When this improvement will see—sufficient for the day is the will thereof. Mr. F.—We have more than sufficient evil at present, and I think you are laying the groud, work for more. Mr. Clapp—Lethim answer. Witness. It never occurred to me in the world; the tale was made out because the morey was due me, and I am satisfied that if the Union had be on successful it would have been paid me without any legal controversy. I have been asked by Mr. Fullerton it I was unfriendly with Mr. Austen, and I gave soveral reasons why I was unfriendly with Mr. Austen, and I want to explain his conduct as Ireasurer; I want to explain that Mr. Austen and Mr. Cozzens, and other members of the Committee and officers, had purchased imported pictures, works of art and foreign productions, contrary to the by laws and constitution of the Institution and as a matter of speculation. I was asked why I suspected the integrity of Mr. Austen, and since them I looked into matters, and I find this as an additional reason why I did entertain this feeling toward him. These works of Jarvis and Mr. Benediet, when Mr. Austen told methat General Wetmore gave a check on the bank for \$12.00 for the purpose of harmonizing the affairs of the institution. Mr. Austen and Mr. Cozzens told me that this check was given to make good the deficit which they charged Col. Warner with receiving improperly. There was no person present when they told me. I wish to state further as to the question which Mr. Fullecton asked, "did I say Mr. Jarvis or Benedict was present," but I said no such thing. I do not wish to weary the patience of the Committee, but I want to get in as much as I can to justify myself before the Committee, Mr. Clapp—You are not on trial here. Witness—Mr. Fullecton put me so. With regard to the letter addressed to A. M. Cozzens, dated Aug. 12, 1832, I wish to state that the institution was tadebted to me for advances made by me, and that being shortly after quarter day, when the landlords are up for their money. ter quarter day, when the landlords are up for their money. Objected to by Chairman as too long. Witness—I conceive that this testimony is pertinent; it will explain why I wrote the letter. Gen. Whitmore called on Mr. Austen for me, and as he told me, advised him to pay me the mopey I had advanced for the institution; and the General told me that Mr. Austen felt burt, for, he said, that I had alandered the members of the institution; the General sold that I was mistaken in George, as he called Mr. Austen, for George would not do anything wrong, and that he would go round and see him again; on the strength of representations from the General I was inclined to think better of Mr. Austen, and as Mr. Austen would not give me the money unless I signed the letter, I signed it, but I examined memoranda since then which brought me back to my original opinion, that Mr. Austen was not a squareman, and I think so yet; and I also want to state, that instead of pushing forward this case, as has been said, I was importuned by the petitioners to proceed with it, I said that the members were desirous to get the names of influential men in the community as members of the Managing Committee, without reference to their skill in works of art. Mr. Clapp—You stated so yesterday; we don't want it again. Examined by Mr. Shannon—You stated in your direct examination that a member of the Committee of Management who received a picture that was en the catalegue of cistribution, had replaced it by one of his own private pictures. Who was that member I Witness hesitated, and seened unwilling to answer. Mr. Fullerton—If the witness declines to answer this question from not knowing acything of this matter it is well and good, but if he does so on the ground of any delicacy, or pretended delicacy, I protest against it, We do not want anything of the kind on the pretence of the ter quarter day, when the landlords are up for their mo

matter it is well and good, but if he does so on the ground of any delicacy, or pretended delicacy. I protest against it. We do not want anything of the kind on the pretence of the saving of the reputation of any one. Witness—Well, I do want to tell all I know, and I say I do want to save the reputation of some—I will say of many. Mr. F.—Well, then, I will only say in reply to that, that charity begins at home. Chairmain—I thought we settled this yesterday, but it seems we are affoat again. Witness—Col. Andrew Warner—Q.—When you were clerk in the Institution, had you charge of the receipts from the members. Witness—I had from lat if August 1849 to the close of 1850, or until the middle of 1850. Q. What was the amount of receipts during the year 1840; A. In the year 1849 receipts were \$4,200.78; in the year 1840, \$4,000.78; in the year 1840, \$4,000.78; in the year 1840, \$4,000.78; in 1840, \$85,000. In 1845, \$4,000.78; in 1844, \$85,000. In 1845, \$4,000.78; in 1844, \$85,000. In 1845, \$4,000.78; in 1844, \$4,000.78; in 1844, \$4,000.78; in 1845, \$4,000.78; in 1844, \$4,000.78; in 1845, \$4,000.78;

but the beach do not give the receipts in that year. Q. What became of those receipts? A. They were received by the Institution; all the entire was \$446,503 z0, and I received a portion of them in liquidation of my claims on the lastitution; all the funds received had to go into the hands of the Treasurer, according to the Charter, Constitution and Rye-Law, as far as I know. Q. In what manner were the paintings for distribution purchased by the Committee of management and from whom? [Mr. Fullerton objected to this as matters which should have been gone into before I Question repeated. A. There was a great deal of partiality shown in latter years in these purchases, against which I stranuously protested—Here there was a laugh and the witness appealed to the Chair for protection. The Chairman said there really was not proper gravity observed, and he hoped that this conduct would not occur again.] Witness—Yes, and they know what I am stating is true, notwithstanding all their scrutry. Q. State in what that partiality consisted, and during what years. A. In the latter years of the prosperity of the Institution. W. Austen, the Treasurer, would occasionally bring a picture of his own, purchased before by him, and self it as his own, or get the Institution to purchase it as the work of art of the artist. Mr. Austen would fill up a check payable to bearer instead of to order, and thus removed it is as his own, or get the Institution to purchase in himself, and thus got paid for an injudicious purchase he had made and got tired of. Mr. Cozzens put down that. Witness—Well, as long as the President interfered, I will now give particulars. Mr. Austen would purchase of williams & Stephens, of Broadway, many works of art—also, from S. C. Bingham, of Missouri, afterwards, being tired or disastisfied with them, these works of art were put on the catalogue of distribution for the Art-Union would have to foot the bill, Mr. J. W. Glass, of London, has sold many works of art to the Institution, he not being an American, as I under